Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856. No. 72.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance.*
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1.00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates,* for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio,* Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio,* Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge.
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio,* L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10 m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, K. N.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K. N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, K. N.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K. N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame, K. N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, K. N.*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, K. N.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.,* 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.,* 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. S. C. Bradshaw, K. N., 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. *J. Glancy Jones, D.,* 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K. N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galoway, K. N.*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Philemon Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10. Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1853. 50—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 87—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes, for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. [illegible]

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE—WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings,* for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1855. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.
ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed,* and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat.* It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Pres't. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.
JOSEPH J. YOUNG,
F. J. HUTCHINS, Committee.
W. W. WHITAKER,
May 23, 1856. 51—swt[illegible]

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.
FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Marseilles Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

Important to Farmers.
70 PALMER'S PATENT ROTARY, FRAIL, Grain and Seed Threshing Machines for sale by John A. McMannen, South Lowell, N. C.
This Threshing Machine has gained the admiration of all who have used it. It relieves the feeder from dust and danger—being fed on the side, is not at all liable to get out of order, and will thresh 250 to 600 bushels of Wheat per day with less power than any other Threshing Machine now in use. It is admirably adapted to be driven by a gin wheel, as nothing is necessary but to move the Gin and put the Thresher in its place. Prices—No. 1, $65, No. 2, $80, No. 3, $100—delivered at Weldon, N. C.
JOHN A. McMANNEN, Agent.
Smut Machines kept constantly on hand.
June 22, 1856. 62—sw6w.

$1,000 Reward.
ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $500 for the delivery of the papers therein contained. W. H. NEWBY.
[illegible]

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.
TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.
For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per lb., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopus' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.
3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.
4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 3 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.
The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.
I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.
Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.
N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
W. S. BATTLE.
June 14, 1856. 60—sw3m
☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months and send bills to the Standard office.

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to	Portsmouth,	$2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern "	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—sw10t.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 88, Sycamore, Corner of Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts:
First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.
To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.
Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.
E. P. NASH,
Piano-Forte Dealer.
June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.
By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.
☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.
F. P. WHITAKER & CO.
Raleigh, Feb. 25, 1856.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL—IN PINT AND quart Bottles, just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushton's manufacture, in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS FOR SALE VERY low by PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.
WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
(Successor to E. L. Harding,)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months system* will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. McPHEETERS, R. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wide Water street,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } Norfolk.
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1855. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. [illegible]

THOMAS WHITE, F. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap,* as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.
The purchasers will be expected to remove them from th. lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of
J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.
June 5, 1856. [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorised to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 45—

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to any thing that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.
His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.
N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $125; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. [illegible]

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!
THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.
If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a
Daguerreau Gallery
also, where, with an excellent [illegible] "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as fine a *daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*
Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.
Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
G. B. COPELAND.
P. S.—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1856. [illegible]

Warrenton Female College Institute.
THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistance.
GRAVES & WILCOX.
June 1, 1856. [illegible]

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mexican Preamble.

MR. HOLDEN: To those familiar with the legislative history of North-Carolina, it is well known that the session of 1846-'47 was of a very stormy and exciting character. The then whig party was in possession of all offices of our State Government,—the Governor and both branches of the Legislature were Whig; James K. Polk was President of the United States, and upon his recommendation war was declared between this country and Mexico; our army and brethren from other States were in the field,—the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca De La Palma, and Monterey had been fought, and there was a prospect for a long continuation of the war. A regiment of North Carolina volunteers had been raised, and in a few days were to be mustered into service. The people of the whole State were anxiously looking to the Legislature for aid and relief to the volunteers, and for the adoption of every measure to preserve the honor and dignity of the State. His Excellency, Wm. A. Graham, sent in his message to the Legislature, condemnatory of the national administration of President Polk in declaring war, and impliedly sympathizing with our foreign enemy. This was an encouraging beginning for the Captain-general and Commander-in-chief of the State, and well calculated to assist the efforts of Captain Green Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Capt. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, and Capt. William Clarke, of Wake.—It was also in keeping with that good taste and spirit of military pride that prompted Wm. A. Graham to appoint Robert Paine and John A. Fagg Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the North-Carolina regiment—advocates of the Mexican Preamble, and heroes of the "Wooden House"—then members of the House of Commons.

As you, my dear sir, represented at that time the county of Wake in the House of Commons, with ability and fidelity to the interests of your constituents, you cannot have forgotten the heroic proceedings of the Mexican leaders of that Legislature.

In the General Assembly of that session was JOHN A. GILMER, a member of the Senate from the county of Guilford; and whilst he was pouring out his gall and wormwood in the Senate, upon President Polk, and censuring him for declaring war with Mexico, Capt. Braxton Bragg was preparing his artillery to give them "a little more grape," on the bloody field of Buena Vista.

The Whigs introduced into the Legislature a resolution containing a censure upon President Polk about the Mexican war, conpled with an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the North-Carolina regiment—the Democrats were willing to vote millions, if necessary, for the prosecution of the war—but were unwilling to censure the President as the author, who had so nobly discharged his duty.—This resolution was an exciting topic of debate before the Legislature, and received the support of every Whig member of the Senate. John A. Gilmer, now the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, was one of its most active champions. It received the support of the leading Whigs of the House—Rayner, Stanly, and Payne,—and the unqualified denunciation of the Democratic side of the House. I have before me now a speech delivered in the House of Commons, by Sidney Smith, Esq., the only Democrat, at that time, representing the county of Orange in that body. I beg to present a few extracts from that speech. Mr. Smith said:

"From the character of this infamous Mexican preamble, and the pertinacity and obstinacy manifested by our political opponents in adhering to its present form, and rejecting all and every modification of it, I fear that they propose to make a new and enlarged edition of Whig capital, in war or Mexican stocks. If that is your purpose, I will apprise gentlemen that I will not subscribe, as it is certain to be a bad investment. But, if not political capital, what else does the party expect to accomplish by this preamble? Is this your mode of aiding those patriotic and gallant spirits who have stepped forward to fight the battles of their country in a foreign land? Where are they now? Are they not assembling in their different counties, preparing to leave their homes for the theatre of war? Do you not expect to see among them many whose lot has been cast in poverty? Perhaps, this day, hundreds of them are turning their faces to this capitol, hoping and expecting at our hands a generous return to their call for immediate aid. Many of them without hats, coats, and blankets, to protect them from the peltings of a wintry storm. I call upon the majority of this house to say whether they appreciate the gallantry of these poor men. If they do, I beseech them to forget party, and join me and my political friends in a prompt action for their relief. I fear that this call upon the majority will be in vain. I fear that this is part and parcel of the caucus bands of the Whig party at the beginning of the session. The deed has been decreed by party drill, and cannot be revoked.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Speaker, this is a most unkind, unfair, and unjust course, so far as the democratic party is concerned. It is carrying out all that was shadowed forth by the organ of the party, in this city, soon after the August elections. He urged the party, as they had the power, to make clean work of it—to show no quarters. Sir, you are like the Jacobins of the French revolution in your intoxication of power—you have forgotten liberty, and staggered on despotism.

But, if this war is so unjust, why did Congress sanction it? In May last, the President informed Congress that Mexico had made war on the United States; had crossed the Rio Grande, and had attacked the United States' forces on American soil; that Gen. Taylor had orders to repel the invasion; that, from the acts of Mexico, war existed. The facts to sustain this message, of a true official character, were laid before Congress at the time. What did Congress do? Did they disapprove of the course of the Executive? By no means. They, with unparalleled unanimity—all parties, with very few exceptions, concurring—voted, the first sweep, to raise 50,000 volunteers, and ten millions of dollars, to aid in a prompt and efficient prosecution of the war. Does any believe that if Congress had thought the president had unconstitutionally and unlawfully involved the country in war, that they would so promptly and so speedily have furnished him with so large an amount of men and money to carry it on? No, Sir. The federal members would never have come into the measure, if they could have avoided it. They knew that the voice of the whole American people would have denounced them, if they had dared to pursue any other course.

Mr. Speaker, how unpatriotic and treasonable has been the course of those who have attempted to make this war odious and unpopular; who have exerted themselves to throw a damper upon the patriotism of their country; who have been finding fault with the action of their own government, and furnishing arguments and weapons to be used by their enemies against our free institutions! Sir, this war will be prosecuted with vigor; and notwithstanding all the abuse that has been lavished upon the Executive, he has manfully defended the honor and character of his country, and entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the nation. When this war shall have been terminated, and our volunteers return to their native land, covered with scars and glory; when they shall recount their glorious achievements in battle, and the triumphant success of our arms in many a sanguinary engagement; of how proudly the star spangled banner floated over the walls of Mexico; and of what hallowed associations clustered around the name of an American in a foreign land; when they shall tell of their trials and dangers, of their many sacrifices of the comforts of home and kindred, and of friends, to preserve untarnished the honor and liberty of our country, then Sir, the authors of this preamble will blush for shame at the foul blot they have attempted to affix upon the proud escutcheon of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe that if this preamble receives the sanction of this House, it can long be permitted to disgrace the archives of the State. The people, in tones of thunder, will demand that it shall be expunged from the public journals; that black lines shall be drawn around it, as a badge of everlasting mourning for an act of such base partizan servility and folly.

We are now engaged, for the third time, in war with a foreign country. Our country has claims upon us, and if any one is found so base as to raise a parricidal voice against her, he is guilty of an act of [illegible], and is unworthy of the proud name of an American citizen. Sir, I am no prophet, but I think the day is not far distant when the authors of this preamble will hide their heads for shame; when they will wish "that the recording angel that registered this black deed in Heaven's chancery on high, would drop a tear upon it, and blot it out forever." Sir, if I am not mistaken in my estimate of the genius and character of the people of North Carolina, this foul and unholy attempt to cast censure upon our country by attempting to make this an odious and unconstitutional war, will meet the burning indignation of an outraged people. Go home and tell your constituents that, to effect a party triumph, you struck a blow through their Chief Magistrate, at the honor of your country; that for electioneering purposes, you endeavored to put a damper upon the patriotism of your fellow countrymen; that while thousands and tens of thousands of gallant and indignant spirits were rallying to the standard of their country, ready to sustain it, or perish on the bed of honor, you were here, far from the field of danger, comfortably seated within the walls of this magnificent capitol, discussing vague and abstract propositions as to the causes which produced the war! Go, Sir, and mingle in the crowd; hear the hisses and scorn of a brave and generous people; witness the burning indignation, the withering contempt, that awaits you, for a course of conduct so unpatriotic, unnatural, and alien to the character of the American people!

Mr. Speaker, I have too long trespassed upon the attention of the House. I know that I have but little experience in public affairs, and less personal influence than I could wish. But, as the old North State is the land of my birth and the home of my affections, I hold her fair fame as dear to me as any earthly treasure in the world. In our early struggles for indedendence, she was the first State to unfurl the flag of freedom upon the soil of old Mecklenburg. Sir, thanks to God, the fires of liberty yet gloriously kindle in the hornets' nest of the revolution! Her patriotic sons, through evil and through good report, have clung with filial fondness to the cause of civil liberty. Deeply imbued with the patriotic zeal and spirit of their sires, the best blood of the revolution courses in their veins, and stimulates them to action. Those of her sons who have volunteered in this war want but a fair field and an open fight, to cover themselves with immortal honor—they will be found in the foremost rank, where blows fall fastest and thickest, sustaining the stars and stripes of our glorious Union.

Mr. Speaker, what a sublime moral spectacle was witnessed the other day, in another end of the capitol! I allude to the departure of General Wilson for the theatre of war. A man who has grown gray in the public service—surrounded by every comfort which wealth could bestow—the cherished representative of his county—the pride and one of the chief ornaments of the Senate of his native State! He resigns his seat in that body, to lead a small but gallant band of patriots to the "burning sands of Mexico." Go! gallant General! the blessings of Heaven attend you—the prayers of thousands of your countrymen will ascend to the God of battles, that he will nerve your band, and bathe your sword in the blood of the enemy!"

For the Standard.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONTEST.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A few suggestions occur to my mind, pertinent to the issues soon to be decided by the people of North Carolina, which i pel me to throw them out, for public consideration and reflection. Short as is the time between this and the day of election, yet I trust it is sufficiently long to arouse our citizens to a fair, candid, and impartial examination of both the merits and demerits of the various measures of State policy, now before them for their approval or rejection. It is a patriotic duty, and one which transcends all others in importance and magnitude, to see that the Commonwealth "receives no detriment," and that her sons are marking out for her a high career of honor, prosperity, and renown. That we should be strictly jealous and constantly watchful of her interests, is no more than is required of us by the ties of filial love. To perform the task of a sleepless sentinel, is a sure indication that Carolina is near and dear to our hearts, and that our eyes are ever ready to rest with suspicion and distrust upon those who would idly tamper with her welfare.

It is apparent that we are now in the midst of a contest of vital importance to North Carolina. The issues involved in the campaign are of vast import, and demand the calm and unbiased investigation of the freemen of the State. They are not of a trivial character, nor is the decision soon to be made to be contemplated with indifference and levity; but only with that serious deliberation which becomes patriots, and that can alone render them capable of comprehending the utility or inexpediency of the dogmas sought to be established and incorporated into our statute-book. CHANGE AND REFORM are now the words emblazoned on party banners. With John Randolph it can be properly said, "change is not always reform," for changes may radically affect and impair the well being of a State, while reform has for its direct object some practical benefit. In North Carolina, constitutional reform has been the battle-shout of the Democracy for eight years, and no political inequality and aristocratic distinctions between voters will be allowed when we obtain the requisite majority to effect this object. We have reason to believe that in a brief period the defect now existing in the organic law will be expunged, and the wise and just doctrine of Free Suffrage be inserted in its place. This is "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." To this all-absorbing subject, however, I will devote more particular attention.

In the month of April the Know Nothing and Democratic Conventions assembled, and brought out their candidates for Governor. The former presented the name of John A. Gilmer, and the latter that of Thomas Bragg. A platform was adopted by each Convention, setting forth the principles upon which their organizations rested. One spoke of Free Suffrage rather coldly and distantly, and with great gusto opposed the squandering the public lands among "foreign paupers and convicts;" the other clearly and explicitly published to the world a declaration of principles, whose construction is so palpable as to leave no doubt as to their import. With the land question, which has been so permanently and justly settled by our party, and is now again introduced into the canvass in an absurd and senseless resolution patched up at Greensborough, I have nothing to do; but will proceed to examine the subject of Free Suffrage, and to vindicate it from the assaults of our adversaries. Here an issue is presented, and here we separate hands.

Although our opponents have invariably claimed, or rather their candidates have professed to be, better Free Suffrage men than ours, yet their professions are strangely inconsistent with their acts.—Gen. Dockery avowed himself in 1854, sounder upon this subject than Gov. Bragg; so does Mr. Gilmer now. When that sterling patriot, to whom the Democratic party is now in a great measure indebted for our present ascendency in the State, David S. Reid, first advocated the doctrine of Equal Suffrage it was sneeringly and contemptuously pronounced political thunder, manufactured by Samuel Houston and Judge Douglas, to shake the old Whig State of North Carolina from her moorings. Not a Whig orator could hear this thunder without grimaces and contortions of countenance, and expressions of "holy horror;" but soon it re-echoed among the mountains of the West, and was heard where the billows sweep in their might and grandeur along the seaboard. The masses listened to its sound and marched to its pealing music, as if to the soul-cheering notes of the ear-piercing fife and the rattling drum. And now that the people have put their emphatic and unmistakeable mark of approbation upon it, and proclaim their desire for this Constitutional reform, its violent opponents may tremble for the fate that awaits them.

Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer occupy different positions on this question, while both claim to be Free Suffrage men. To some this may seem a paradox, which logic and the subtleties of sophistry must utterly fail to explain. How is this? Where is the diversity of opinion? This interrogatory is easily solved. Mr. Bragg is before the State as the exponent of Equal Suffrage by Legislative enactment; and Mr. Gilmer as the zealous advocate of Constitutional reform by an open and unfettered Convention. Here then is a marked and radical difference in sentiment. Already this measure has passed its incipient stage—it yet awaits a two-thirds vote in the next Legislature, when it will finally come before the people for their sanction and approval. To say that this method is the only safe and reliable one for the East, is but to reiterate her will, as often expressed through her representatives in the General Assembly. It is also as fair for the West, because it establishes a principle as dear and priceless in Cherokee as in Currituck. This then is the position frankly assumed, and ably maintained by our standard-bearer.

How with Mr. Gilmer? Let his speeches and his record define the grounds upon which he stands, and would procure this inestimable right for our citizens. While Mr. Gilmer would fain have the masses believe, now that he is before them for place and power, that he is the firm and steadfast friend of Free Suffrage, yet he has uniformly opposed it with bitter hatred. At its first introduction into the Legislature in 1848 Mr. Gilmer voted against it, and at every consecutive session till 1854-'55, he persistently and consistently voted to crush it. Such is the friendship of Mr. Gilmer for this change in the fundamental law—a friendship that wears a smile when some benefit can accrue by it, and a frown when the poisoned dagger of a long-concealed hate can seal its death. With hands red with the blood of this measure, and the wounds which he inflicted upon it still open to proclaim from their "poor dumb mouths" his determined and relentless opposition to it, how can he expect the support of its true and tried advocates? In contrast with Mr. Gilmer's position we present the statesman-like course pursued by Gov. Bragg. Choose ye between them.

Further, Mr. Gilmer is the master-spirit in the West, whose restless ambition can only be satisfied with the championship of an exclusive and narrow sectionalism. Hence he is found demanding a free and unrestricted Convention, for the obvious purpose of changing the basis of representation. He would destroy the equilibrium now happily existing between the East and West, and arouse and excite the two sections into avowed and implacable hostility to each other. While one section possesses the numerical strength in the Senate, the other has it in the Commons. While one acquires its preponderance by its excess of population; the other has it by its excess of taxation. This wise and just equipoise, so nicely arranged, as to preserve every interest of the State, must show that without union and concert of action, nothing can be effected, and that only by mutual aid and co-operation, we can subserve the prosperity of our State. This equal distribution of power between the two sections is the great safety-valve of the State Government. It is the Argus eyes that watch with sleepless vigilance the peoples' interests. But carry out the doctrines of Mr. Gilmer, and the equilibrium is gone.—Then our State Government would be under the control of sectional power, and we should be the mere "hewers of wood" and drawers of water for our Western brethren. Substitute Mr. Gilmer's white and unmixed basis for the federal basis, and like Samson who was shorn of his strength in a moment of blind infatuation, we shall bring down upon ourselves the worst fate that could possibly befall us. That this change is the anxious desire of the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, is conclusively proved by his public record and speeches; indeed, he denounces the present basis as "tyranny in its most odious form." As the tax-paying people, we must submit to the rule of others, and bear their burthens in building up works of local and internal improvement. Is this right? Will our degradation stop here? Will our inequality be no further manifested? Will our humiliation be discontinued at this point? Will our pride receive no further wounds? Will no taunts follow us for our ignominous abandonment of our dearest rights? Who believes, in event of this change, the School Fund will remain as it now is? The same craving power that seeks political ascendency with the avidity that the tiger seizes his prey, will lead it to use that power, exclusively for its own aggrandizement and benefit. The distribution of the Literary Fund on any other principle than the one now established would be extremely detrimental to the moral and mental advancement of the East. JUSTICE AND EQUALITY are the watchwords of the Democratic party. We discard sectionalism, and cherish a spirit of liberality for all parts, and every locality of the Old North State.

Thomas Bragg is now before the people of North Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He has for two years discharged the duties of his office with entire satisfaction to a large majority of his fellow-citizens, and with great credit to himself. He does not stand upon a platform like that erected at Greensborough; but upon one broad enough to comprehend the whole State. No sectionalism disfigures its grand proportions, but it towers aloft over the mountains of the West, and spreads its conservative influence over the green-robed plains of the East. It is liberal, and embraces all interests, demanded by the public good. It came not from the stealthy and lonesome retreat of midnight cabals, where political capital is manufactured solely for political purposes, but it came from the free hearts of patriots, whose open minds gave it the beauty and excellence with which it is clothed. Standing upon this adamantine rock, who can doubt but what Thomas Bragg will vanquish all opposition?

I would expressly urge every Democrat to do his duty on the 7th August. North Carolina is the first to proclaim her principles in the great contest before us. Her voice should gladden the hearts and cheer the hopes of every Democrat throughout the land. If the pæan of triumph is sounded, it will be potential for good in every quarter of the Republic. In this hour of gloom, when the "dark rolling clouds of the North," sweep threateningly along a stormy sky, it behooves us to be united. "Union for the sake of the Union," should be our motto; for nothing is so precious and so ineffably dear to us, as the preservation of the Federal Constitution. Buchanan or Fremont, union or disunion, are the issues. We are appealed to by that voice, in the silent but fervid eloquence of the grave, which so often amid despondency and defeat, rallied his countrymen to the rescue, and built up for us this government, to abstain from the formation of geographical parties. He now reposes at Mt. Vernon, but his name and fame are deathless. His mighty shade, rising like some colossal statute—cold and silent, warns us of the shoals and quicksands which must inevitably wreck our ship of State, when under the guidance of a sectional commander. The blood of martyrs, the tears of sages, the hopes of millions yet unborn, appeal to us for the perpetuity of the Union. If it should go down under sectional domination, who can again cement the bonds? We must pause, or the yawning vertex of disunion will bury our greatness in its crimson eddies. Let us then remember as Democrats our sacred and imperative duty, and in August foreshadow the result in November—the triumph of Buchanan and Breckinridge and the safety of the Union.

W. V. G.

Beaufort, N. C., July 21st, 1856.

The Washington Union of yesterday contains a publication by Mr. Brooks of the correspondence between the parties. Acting on the advice of his friend, Gen. Lane, Mr. Brooks very properly refused to meet Mr. Burlingame in Canada, "a distance of near seven hundred miles by the mail route—a route running through the enemy's country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. Burlingame that I (Brooks) could not pass without running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. He knew that I (Brooks) could never get to Canada, and that were I to do so and he were to fall, that I would never get back. He might as well have designated Boston Common." Mr. Brooks says in conclusion, "I have no further demands upon him; but should he be screwed up to the point of making demands upon me, I will yet treat him as a gentleman, and meet him at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms."

There can be but one conclusion as to this affair. Mr. Brooks has, in every point of view, the decided advantage. The Massachusetts gasconader has displayed so evident a want of moral and physical courage, as almost to excite pity. After the magniloquent display made upon the occasion of his return to his native State, in which he was complimented for his "bold and eloquent vindication," and assured that the people were the more gratified, because they were assured that he was "ready to *back up bold words by bold deeds*,"—after all that we have heard concerning his great skill with the rifle, (he was said to be the best rifle shot in New England,) the inference is clear that Mr. Burlingame now occupies a position from which it will be difficult for him to recover. He is virtually disgraced.

Wilmington Herald.

James B. Clay, the son of the great Henry Clay, has come out for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

Mr. Buchanan on the Wages of Laborers.

Our opponents have made much talk over their charges upon Mr. Buchanan, of having proposed to reduce the wages of the working man to ten cents a day, or at least expressed a willingness to see them so reduced, and one of the most telling points made by Mr. Gilmer at Halifax was when he put on a ridiculous look and ejaculated "ten cent Jimmy!" Now would anybody unacquainted with such things believe that this charge was manufactured out of the whole cloth? Hardly, we think; and yet such is the fact. The speech of Mr. Buchanan upon which this pretended charge is pretended to be based, instead of affording any foundation upon which it can stand, gives it a flat contradiction. Instead of being made with any view to depress the interests of the working man, or aggrandize the capitalist at his expense, that speech was made in defense of the best interests of that class. The basis of the charge—the only basis—is the following extract from a speech in Senate in reply to Mr. Clay on the Sub-Treasury.

"We are also charged by the Senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's laber. We have been often termed agrarians on our side of the house. It is something new under the sun to hear the Senator and his friends attribute to us a desire to elevate the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the laboring man and the mechanic. *From my soul I respect the laboring man.* Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country, and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong? *Of all the countries on the earth we ought to have the the most consideration for the laboring man.* From the very nature of our institutions, the wheel of fortune is constantly revolving and producing such mutations in property that the wealthy man to-day may become the poor laborer of to-morrow. Truly, wealth often takes wings and flies away. A large fortune rarely lasts beyond the third generation, even if it endures so long. We must know instances of individuals obliged to labor for their daily bread whose grandfathers were men of fortune. The regular process of society would almost seem to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, while another class, by their industry and economy, are regularly rising to wealth. We have all, therefore, a common interest, as it is our common duty, to protect the rights of the laboring man; and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.

"Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more, than any other class of society. What is it he ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform reasonable prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he requires. Now, Sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding revulsion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, while the price of every article which he consumes is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that, although he nominally earns as much, or even more than he did formerly, yet, from the increased price of all the necessaries of life, he cannot support his family. Hence he strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and exciting feelings which have, at different periods, existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of employment altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned; and while others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of bare subsistence."

In a subsequent speech, Mr. Buchanan thus emphatically denounces the attempt of Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, to misrepresent his position.

"Self-respect, as well as the respect which I owe to the Senate, restrains me from giving such a contradiction to this allegation as it deserves. It would surely not be deemed improper, however, in me, if I were to turn to the Senator and apply the epithet which he himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were I to declare that such an imputation was a 'flagitious' misrepresentation of my remarks."

Replying to the charge more at length, Mr. Buchanan again said:

"I contended that it would not injure, but greatly benefit the laboring man, to prevent the violent and ruinous expansions and contractions to which our currency was incident, and by a judicious bank reform to place it on a settled basis. If this was done, what would be the consequence? That, if the laboring man could not receive as great a nominal amount for his labor as he did 'in the days of extravagant expansion,' which must always under our present system be of short duration, he would be indemnified, and far more than indemnified, by the constant employment, the regular wages, and the uniform and more moderate prices of the necessaries and comforts of life, which a more stable currency would produce. Can this proposition be controverted? I think not; it is too plain for argument. Mark me, Sir, I desire to produce this happy result, not by establishing a pure metallic cureency, but 'by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metalic basis for your paper circulation.' The idea, plainly expressed, is, that it is better, much better, for the laboring man, as well as every other class of society except the speculator, that the business of the country should be placed upon that fixed and permanent foundation which would be laid by establishing such a bank reform as would render it certain that bank notes should always be convertible into gold and silver.

"And yet this plain and simple exposition of my views has been seized upon by those who desire to make political capital out of their perversion; and it has been represented far and wide that it was my desire to renduce wages down to the prices received by the miserable serf and laborers of European despotisms. I shall most cheerfully leave the public to decide between me and my traducers. The Senator from Massachusetts, after having attributed to me the intention of reducing the wages of labor to the hard-money standard, through the agency of the independent treasury bill, has added, as an appendix to his speech, a statement, made by the Senator fron Maryland, [Mr. Merrick,] of the prices of labor in these hard-money despotisms; and it is thus left to be inferred that I am in favor of reducing the honest and independent laborer of this glorious and free country to the same degraded condition. The Senator ought to know that there is too much intelligence among the laboring classes in this highty favored land to be led astray by such representations."

Was ever any false accusation more thoroughly refuted and turned against its authors? *Ex uno disce omnes.* Such are the shafts in the Opposition quiver.

THE NAKED EDGE.—I am tormented with the desire of preaching better than I can. But I have no wish to make fine, pretty sermons; prettiness is well enough when prettiness is in its place. I like to see a pretty child, a pretty flower, but in a sermon, prettiness is out of place. To my ear it would be anything but commendation, should it be said to me, "You have given us a pretty sermon." If I were upon trial for my life, and my advocate should amuse the jury with his tropes and figures burying his argument beneath a profusion of the flowers of rhetoric, I would say to him, "Tut, man, you care more for your vanity than for my hanging. Put yourself in my place—speak in view of the gallows, and you will tell your story plainly and earnestly." I have no objection to a lady's sword with ribbons and studding it with roses, when she presents it to her hero lover, but in the day of battle he will tear away the ornaments, and use the naked edge to the enemy.

Robert Hall.

J. K. Melvin, Esq., who was appointed by the Wilmington Know Nothing Convention one of the sub-electors for Bladen county, has written a letter to the Journal stating that he cannot under any circumstances support the Know nothing candidates, but shall use his influence to secure the success of the democratic party.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the CASH system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified, FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

Agents for the Standard.

Israel E. James and his assistants, also C. C. McCrummen and Guilford Lewis are our authorized agents to make collections and receive subscriptions.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

FEE BILLS OF CLERKS AND SHERIFFS.—We have on hand a quantity of these bills which will be sent *free of postage*, ten for $1. All Clerks are bound, under a penalty of $50 to have these bills stuck up in their offices. Address the Editors of the Standard.

The "Patriot's" Slang and Falsehoods.

We have heretofore given the Greensborough Patriot credit for fibbing, but we must confess we are amazed at the vile falsehoods with which the last number of that paper teems. For example, it speaks of Mr. Buchanan as "ten cent Jimmy," and Mr. Gilmer does the same. That is pointless wit, and is bottomed in falsehood. It calls him a "Bankrupt-law man." That is also false, for Mr. Buchanan not only voted against the Bankrupt law, but voted to repeal it; while Mr. Fillmore voted for the law, and against its repeal. It calls Mr. Buchanan a "rabid and entire-souled abolitionist." That is a mean and deliberate falsehood. Mr. Buchanan's *acts* for a quarter of a century, show that he is one of the most devoted friends the South has ever had in the free States. His record is open to the Editor of the Patriot, and he *knows* he is not an abolitionist. And this from the Greensborough Patriot!—the organ of Freesoilers, printed in a region where there are hundreds of Freesoilers—a region which was the very hotbed in the South of the opposition to the annexation of Texas, *and that on the ground that Texas was a slaveholding State.* Has the Patriot forgotten Mr. Badger's letter to the Jamestown meeting in 1844? And now we ask if the Editor of the Patriot is not opposed to the extension of slavery?—*and if he does not regard slavery as an evil and a wrong?* We observe he is a candidate for the Legislature,—let him be questioned on the subject on the stump.

The same paper contains the following miserable and disgusting slang about Gov. Bragg. We copy it, that our friends may see the manner in which Gov. Bragg is treated by Mr. Gilmer's home organ:

"Will you choose Bragg, the enemy of Free Suffrage, the enemy of Internal Improvements, the public officer who is paid for devising and recommending ways by which the State may get out of debt, but who is too careless to do it, or is politically too dishonest to express his views—the special pleader, the Ebo'shin, Gizzard-foot incumbent of the chair of State, the vile slanderer of the American party."

This is the language both of falsehood and desperation—but it will not injure Gov. Bragg. It will arouse every Democrat who reads it, to renewed exertions. It will fire his friends anew in his behalf. Brother Democrats!—let us rise in our might and "crush out" these midnight plotters—these miserable slanderers and demagogues—these oath-bound slaves of the basest faction that ever troubled, and endangered the country! You have the power—*use it.* You have the right on your side—let us maintain the right, to the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Freesoilers and factionists, whether at home or abroad.

☞ We adhere to all we said about Edwin G. Reade in a late issue, notwithstanding the wrath of the "Signal." If the Editors of the "Signal" will examine the Standard of to-day, they will see that we have "mended our licks." Mr. Reade votes with the abolitionists to censure Mr. Keitt, a Southern man, because he would not turn common informer for the benefit of Sumner; and the "Signal" defends him and calls him a "[illegible]" and a "pure minded gentleman!"

Letter from Gov. Reid.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from Hon. David S. Reid, disproving the charge that Mr. Buchanan voted for or favored the Bankrupt law; and also showing the real character of the present contest for the Presidency. Gov. Reid, by his residence in Washington, has had excellent opportunities for forming a correct opinion as to the condition of public affairs. This opinion he here gives to the people of his State without reserve; and the character of the man is a sufficient guarantee that it is well-considered, unselfish, and sincere. We trust it may not be without its effect in the coming elections. David S. Reid is the steadfast friend of the people of this State, and has never misled or deceived them. He raises his voice to warn them of the dangers ahead, and invokes them to make common cause against the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. We repeat, *it is the voice of a friend*—of a man whose judgment is seldom at fault, and who can have no motive to deceive or improperly influence his countrymen.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18, 1856.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON:—I have recently received letters from various points in our State, informing me that the Hon. James Buchanan is charged by the political friends of Mr. Fillmore with having voted for the Bankrupt law of 1841. To save the trouble of answering these enquiries separately, I have written this letter for publication, giving a statement of the facts as I find them.

At the time this act was passed Mr. Buchanan was in the United States Senate, and on July 24, 1841, he is recorded as voting against the passage of the Bankrupt bill. See Senate Journal for that session, page 115. On the same day Mr. Buchanan made a speech against the bill. See Appendix to Congressional Globe for that session, page 205.

On February 25, 1843, Mr. Buchanan is recorded as voting for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. See Senate Journal for that session, page 229.

When the act passed Mr. Fillmore was a member of the House of Representatives, and on August 18, 1841, he is recorded as voting for the Bankrupt bill. See House Journal for that session, page 378. Mr. Fillmore made a speech in favor of the passage of the bill, August 16, 1841. See Appendix to Congressional Globe for that session, page 480.

On January 17, 1843, Millard Fillmore is recorded as voting against the repeal of the Bankrupt act. See House Journal for that session, page 215.

It will, therefore, be seen that Mr. Buchanan *did not* vote for the Bankrupt law, but that Mr. Fillmore *did*; and moreover that Mr. Buchanan voted *for the repeal* of the law, while Mr. Fillmore voted *against the repeal.*

The ensuing Presidential election will be the most important that has ever taken place since the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and as there ought to be no difference of opinion among the people of North-Carolina upon the great issue involved, it is to be regretted that a large party are engaged in a course calculated to prove disastrous to the interests of the South and fatal to the principles of the Constitution. The larger number of those who support Mr. Fillmore are no doubt actuated by pure and patriotic motives; but we must remember that this fact will not render their course, if it succeeds, the less fatal in its consequences to the country. The error may be discovered too late to repair the injury it inflicts.

Every one who has taken the pains to make an impartial inquiry in regard to the state of political parties and the tone of public sentiment, must know that the contest is between Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of the Democratic Constitutional party on the one side, and Mr. Fremont, the black Republican abolition candidate on the other. No candid well informed man will venture to express the opinion that Mr. Fillmore stands any chance to be elected by the people. Every vote, therefore, given for Mr. Fillmore weakens Mr. Buchanan and strengthens Mr. Fremont. The Know Nothing party of the North has been absorbed by the black Republicans, and if the Southern Know Nothings should, by carrying a few Southern States for Mr. Fillmore, succeed in throwing the election into the House of Representatives, then what have we to expect? Could we reasonably hope that a sound man would be chosen by a body which has elected a black Republicon of the deepest dye as its Speaker, and has thus far cast every important vote in favor of that party? It is true that in choosing a President the House votes by States, but that does not make the prospect of success more favorable at this time.

I repeat, the contest is between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont. Those who prefer the former to the latter and desire to preserve the rights of the States and maintain the Constitution, ought to vote for him, regardless of former political association. I am gratified to know that hundreds—including the masses as well as the politicians—who have not heretofore acted with the Democratic party, taking the proper view of the subject, have determined to sacrifice party for the good of the country, and are giving a cordial support to Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Fremont is a purely sectional candidate, representing a party held together by the one idea of inveterate hostility to the domestic institutions of the South, and we have nothing to hope from him. On the other hand Mr. Buchanan is the candidate of a national party; he is a pure man, a statesman of wisdom and experience, and will administer the government according to the principles of the Constitution.

The deepest interest is felt by the Constitutional men of the North and of the South in regard to the result of the August election in our State; and I am sure she will neither disregard her own interests nor disappoint their expectations.

The result of the North-Carolina elections has often been to me, as you well know, a source of peculiar pride and satisfaction; but I can assure you that I have never before felt so deep a solicitude for the triumph of the Democratic party, for the reason that we have never had so much staked upon the issue.

Very respectfully, &c.,
DAVID S. REID.

The Mexican Preamble.

We call attention to a communication in this paper headed "Mexican Preamble," followed by some extracts from a speech delivered by that gallant and sterling Democrat, Sidney Smith, Esq., of Orange County. It will be seen that John A. Gilmer was at that time more of a Mexican than American. While Tom Corwin, an abolitionist of the deepest dye, and afterwards a member of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet, was praying that the Mexicans might welcome our brave soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves," John A. Gilmer, in the Senate of North Carolina, was unwilling to vote supplies to those soldiers, unless coupled with a resolution declaring they were engaged in an unholy and unrighteous cause. If he could only get them denounced as a parcel of freebooters, engaged in a bad cause, then he was willing to pay them for their work.—This one fact is sufficient to show Mr. Gilmer's anti-Americanism, and ought to damn him, politically, forever. It is evident he has more partyism than patriotism, and that to vent a little party spleen he was willing to vote, and did vote, that his country was disgraced—that it was guilty of a dishonorable act. Let the people of the State—the true Americans—crush such a politician, and place upon him the mark of condemnation.

The Locofoco press *now* bring to bear upon the "Old Line Whigs" not only regular abuse, but taunts and ridicule. They profess *now* to scorn as well as despise the Whigs. They speak of them in the most contemptuous terms. *Register.*

This is not true. Produce your proofs, Mr. Register. Why, what a sudden change of tune in this respect in the Register! Up to the last number of that paper, the "locofoco presses" were censured because they were disposed to do the old line Whigs justice, and were charged with an attempt to blarney and deceive them; but now we are told—what, we repeat, is not true—that they are taunting and ridiculing them.

The very number of the Register from which this extract is made, contains an article headed "Chicken-hearted Whigs," in which they are denounced in round terms for not believing, with that paper, that Mr. Fillmore can be elected. The Register, speaking of such Whigs, says—

"We cannot help feeling contempt for such poor specimens of voting humanity, and really feel that all such are scarcely deserving the opportunity of exercising the inestimable right of suffrage. Such conduct is unbecoming the character of freemen."

Oh ye "chicken-hearted Whigs!"—ye Whigs who do not forthwith believe an impossibility, and go for the nominees of the Know Nothing party—ye are objects of the Register's "contempt" and "scarcely deserving the right of suffrage." You are unworthy "the character of freemen," provided you vote as you please!

Who is it, we now ask, that "scorns" and "despises" old line Whigs? The Raleigh Register; and for proof of what we say, see the above extract from that paper.

☞ Weather still hot and dry, and the corn crop suffering considerably.

E. G. Reade's Vote to censure Keitt.

It is known that on the 15th instant, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 166 to 96, voted to censure the Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina; and that, thereupon, Mr. Keitt resigned his seat and appealed to the people of his District.

And now, the reader asks, why was Mr. Keitt censured? We will state the pretext. Mr. Keitt is the colleague and personal friend of Mr. Brooks, who caned Sumner. He told Mr. Keitt in advance that he intended to chastise Sumner for the gross insults he had heaped on his aged uncle and on the State of South-Carolina; and because Mr. Keitt did not degrade himself by turning common informer—by informing the abolitionists of what his friend intended to do, they censured him as an unworthy member of the House!! We have said *they*—the abolitionists—censured him because he would not act the scoundrel; but we are compelled to add that one Representative from a Southern State voted with them. That Representative was Edwin G. Reade, of Person; *and he is the only Southern member that so voted.* Fifteen Northern Democrats and the entire South, with the exception of Reade, voted against the censure; and all the abolitionists and Northern Know Nothings, with E. G. Reade, voted for the censure. We have the vote before us, in the National Intelligencer, and we defy contradiction.—Among the Southern Know Nothings who voted against the censure, was Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee. In closing a speech on the Sumner assault, he says:

"A word as to the resolution which censures the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Edmundson,] and the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Keitt.] I shall vote against that resolution. It is partly predicated upon the allegation that they, "some time previous to the assault, were informed that it was the purpose of the said Preston S. Brooks to commit violence upon the person of said Charles Sumner for words used by him in debate, as a Senator in the Senate, and took no measure to dis ourage or prevent the same." I do not think it was the duty of either of these gentlemen to give notoriety to a disclosure which, from its very nature, they should have regarded as confidential. It would, of course, have been different had they presumed Mr. Brook's purpose to have been the infliction of dangerous or "murderous" blows. But they had no right to presume any such thing, from the avowals of Mr. Brooks to them; and the proof does not justify any such presumption. Their position was a very delicate one. Mr. Edmundson was requested to be present as a witness—not to take any part in the affair. He was not, however, present at the time of the assault. Mr. Keitt, it must be remembered, is the friend and colleague of Mr. Brooks. The gentlemen to whom Mr. Brooks communicated his purpose have been educated in a school which forbids such a violation of confidence—*where the tatler and the "tale-bearer" are despised.* Mr. Brooks might have regarded them as not his friends, but his enemies. While many might have approved, they would have felt themselves condemned. I say they have been educated to hate the "common informer"—a character always odious—so much so, that the pulpit will not screen from censure."

And so if Mr. Brooks had told Mr. Reade of his intention, Mr. Reade would have sneaked to Mr Sumner and informed him of the fact! His vote shows that he would have done so. No matter in what light it may viewed, there can be no excuse for such a vote. The resolution of censure was intended by the abolitionists as a blow at the gallant State of South-Carolina. It was an act of causeless, mean, miserable, petty vengeance. It was the act of enemies to the Constitution and the Union, and of traitors and poltroons. It was *not* the act of the good and true men of the great North, but of a set of vile, low-down demagogues, who have accidentally obtained place through the secresy, the oaths, and the prejudices and passions which belong to and were evoked by the heresy of Know Nothingism. Mr. Reade joins hands with these men, and aids them in this blow thus aimed at a sister Southern State. He evinces his sympathies by his vote; and his sympathies show that his heart is not in the right place. He has misrepresented a large majority of his constituents, and disgraced himself. He stands exposed, by his own deliberate act, to the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. And yet he—this faithless Representative—this sympathizer with the abolitionists, is one of the leaders of the Know Nothings of North Carolina! They swear by him, and consider it the fourth degree in their black ritual so to do. And Kenneth Rayner, who openly invites the abolitionists to make common cause against James Buchanan and the South, and who proposes to subordinate the great question of slavery to the humbuggery of Know Nothingism, is another one of the leaders in this State. And John A. Gilmer and John D. Hyman, who are advocating, *at this peculiar crisis*, AN INCREASED TAX ON SLAVES, are also leaders in the K. N. movement—the first the candidate for Governor, and the other an Elector. Whither are we tending? What next? People of North-Carolina!—are you *with* these men? We cannot believe you are. Go, then, to the polls and *put your mark upon them!* Rally in your might, and show that you not only know your rights, but that you will maintain them to the last extremity.

K. N. Effrontery.

The Whigs of Washington City recently held, or undertook to hold, a meeting; but before it could be organized the K. N's obtruded themselves upon the meeting, creating no little disturbance. The Fayetteville Observer says these infamous ragamuffin K. N's "grossly violated every feeling of propriety by their interference." A committee was at last appointed to draft resolutions, when Senator Jones, of Tennessee, was called on for a speech. Under his withering rebukes the cowardly rascals who had created the disturbance, were awed into silence for a time.

In regard to the old Whig party, Senator Jones is reported thus:

"For himself he should say he belonged to the Whig party, the old Clay and Webster Whig party, and they who had called the meeting were Whigs, nothing but Whigs, and Whigs all over. Some one said the Whig party was dead; if so, who killed it? [A person in the crowd said, Gen Scott.] No, answered Gov. Jones, it was not Gen. Scott. That brave old soldier never killed any body but the enemies of his country. [Loud applause.] But he himself would answer the question who killed the Whig party? He did not like to say it, but if he must, it was defection, the defection in part of those present who had left it for other organizations. Had you stood firmly to your colors and not deserted the Whig standard in the day of trial, you would not now have to sing funeral dirges over the Whig party. You should have kept the Whig banners flying and the Whig hosts marching. Why did you surrender? It was for a name, a pretext, a humbug. It was thirst for power; it was want of trust; it was an itching for some new organization, for office; for something better than the old and glorious name of Whig. For himself he would sooner enjoy the honor of being a member of the noble old Clay Whig party than revel in the best place or the most valuable office in the gift of its enemies."

After Mr. Jones concluded his speech, the Hon.(?) Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, an avowed K. N., thrust himself forward to speak, many dissenting voices being raised. He was cut short by the return of the committee on resolutions.

It seems that the K. N. party regards the old line Whigs as its slaves or vassals, and arrogates to itself the right of ruling and directing them, denouncing, *a la* Cameron, as "tories and traitors," all who do not yield a ready obedience. Verily is K. N'ism tyrannical in all its bearings.

MASS MEETING AT WINSTON.—There will be a Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings at Winston, Forsythe, on the 5th August. Able and distinguished speakers are expected. Our friends in Forsythe and Stokes are making a glorious fight. They deserve, and, we believe, will command success.

HERBERT ACQUITTED.—Mr. Herbert, of California, member of Congress, on trial last week in Washington City, on the charge of murdering Keating, the Irish waiter, has been acquitted.

"Squatter Sovereignty."

We are indebted to a highly intelligent friend for the following communication, setting forth some interesting facts in relation to popular sovereignty.—This doctrine—or the right of self-government, styled by the K. N. leaders "squatter sovereignty,"—was incorporated into the territorial act of Louisiana; and it will also be observed that the clause establishing the qualification of voters in the Louisiana act, was not as stringent as the clauses in the Washington and Kansas and Nebraska acts.

We have already shown, from the Kansas act itself, that the *people*—not the *Legislature* of that Territory—have the right to establish or prohibit slavery; and that they can do this only when they come to form a constitution and apply for admission into the Union. This is the doctrine of the Democratic party North and South—it is the doctrine set forth and approved by Mr. Buchanan in his admirable letter of acceptance; and it is the doctrine announced by Mr. Fillmore in his Lockport speech.—Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance, says:

"The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their borders."

Mr. Fillmore, in his recent speech at Lockport, said:

"His rule was that the people of the several States should regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, but they had no right to interfere with the affairs of each other, or of the Territories. *The people of the Territories should be protected in regulating their own concerns, independent of foreign influence from any quarter.* These are my views, and I have never hesitated to express them whenever they have been desired."

"The *people* of a Territory, *like those of a State,*" says Mr. Buchanan. How "like those of a State?" Why the people of a State have power, *in Convention assembled*, and not otherwise, to establish or abolish slavery. *Their Legislatures cannot do it;* and if a State Legislature cannot do it, surely no such power can be exercised by a Territorial Legislature. It is a sovereign power. The people of New York, for example, in Convention assembled, could establish slavery, and the people of North-Carolina, in Convention assembled, could abolish it; but no one will assert that their Legislatures could exercise such power. What becomes, then, of all the Know Nothing statements and arguments that twenty-five or three hundred foreigners in Kansas can prohibit slavery? What says the Signal to this view of the matter. If it be not conclusive, let that paper show it. But we are detaining our readers from the communication referred to.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Kansas-Nebraska act, having encountered the most violent opposition, on account of that provision, which allows foreigners ("who have declared on oath, their intention to become citizens of the United States, and have taken the oath to support the constitution of the United States,") to exercise the right of suffrage and to hold office; I propose to call the attention of your readers to certain proceedings of the eighth Congress on "a bill for erecting Louisiana into a territorial government"

This bill was brought from the Senate to the House on the 20th Feb. 1804. Its fourth section, which embraced the leading feature of the bill, proposed to confer upon the President the power of appointing a Governor and 13 fit and discreet persons, *annually* from among the holders of real estate in said Territory, whose power shall extend to altering, modifying, or repealing the laws then in force—to all rightful powers of legislation, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the United States.

"But no law shall be valid, which shall lay any person under restraint, burthen, or disability, on account of his religious opinions, professions, or *worship*; in all which he shall be free to maintain his own, and not burthened for those of another." The Governor shall have power to convene and prorogue the legislative council, &c.

This section met with the most violent opposition, from various members, one of whom moved its commitment with the view of "*giving* to the *people* of Louisiana the *elective franchise*," when Mr. Speaker Macon suggested that it be struck out! The question having been put, the motion to strike out was carried—yeas 80, nays 15,—a remarkable unanimity, and an imposing authority for the principle of "self government" by the people of a Territory!

A Mr. G. W. Campbell then moved a substitute, requiring for representative, a property qualification, citizenship of the United States, and a residence in the country; but allowing "*every person* having been a citizen of the United States, or having resided one year in the Territory, to vote." This substitute, being objectionable in other of its details, was not agreed to—yeas 37, nays 43. On the 14th March Mr. Early moved to insert a new section in lieu of the fourth (which provided for the choice of a legislative body by the *people* of Louisiana;) on the 15th this was passed—yeas 58, nays 42. The bill, as amended, was returned to the Senate, which body disagreed to all the House amendments, except that limiting the duration of the bill to *one* year. The House very reluctantly receded from all its amendments except its first, viz: Striking out the 4th section, which they resolved to insist upon. A conference was had, after which, on the 23d, the House receded by the meagre majority of 6—yeas 37, nays 45. So that the bill, with its anti-republican features, passed; but its history proves with what tenacity the *popular* branch of Congress adhered to the principle of "self government."

The effect of this bill was to excite the people of Louisiana to such a degree, that President Jefferson called the attention of Congress to the propriety of a modification of the act of the last Congress, which subject was referred to a committee, at the head of which was Mr. J. Randolph. Petitions were also sent up, impugning the good faith of Congress, which were also referred. On 25th January, 1805, Mr. Randolph, after ably vindicating Congress from the imputation of bad faith, reported, among other things, the following: "Their object is to give to Louisiana a government of its *own choice*, administered by officers of *its own* appointment;" but there ought to be "restrictions against violations of the liberty of conscience!" and resolving "that provision ought to be made, by law, for extending to the inhabitants of Louisiana *the right of self government.*" "The record from which I extract having been mutilated, and having no access to the acts of Congress at this early period, I am forced to refer to contemporaneous history. Accordingly, I find in "Martin's history of Louisiana," vol. 2, chap. 12, reference to the amended law of the Territory, in which the author says: The effect of the amendment was "the election of the House of Representatives immediately, and a legislative council immediately by the *people.*" "The qualifications of the electors, were citizenship of the United States, and a residence in the Territory, or two years residence in the Territory." These qualifications, it will be seen, coincide with, and embody the principles of the House amendment to the original bill, as well as the principles of Mr. Randolph's report and resolution. From this it is clear that a citizen, residing in the Territory, or other person, after a residence of two years, might exercise the right of suffrage, subject to no "declaration, on oath, of an intention to become a citizen;" and this, too, be it remembered, when four-fifths—probably a larger proportion—of the population were Frenchmen and Spaniards, whose laws and social habits could not fail to draw large numbers from abroad, eager to enjoy, at once, the blessing of a truly republican form of government, and the fruits of the most genial clime and productive soil, hitherto opened to the enterprise of man. Nor did the law, in its original, or amended form, prohibit persons in the service of the army or navy of the United States from the right of suffrage. In every particular it was less restrictive than either of the late territorial bills, and in every stage of its consideration, kept constantly in the foreground the principle of "self government" by the people of the Territory, and of freedom of conscience in matters of religion; and this, too, when in all respects Congress claimed higher legislative power than is now generally conceded.

OMEGA.

THE SKINNER SKINNED.—We learn that Dr. Leach, a K. N. sub-elector, spoke at Clayton, Johnston county, on last Friday. He had previously made it known, with a flourish of trumpets, that he would, on that occasion, skin Democracy. Mr. Smith, the Democratic sub-elector, was unable to attend, but the Doctor was well taken care of by Capt. Watson and Linn B. Sanders, Esq. There is no doubt that the Doctor got well skinned. He wound up with a few anecdotes, making no attempt at a reply, and said he had come to the conclusion to postpone the skinning. It was evident the Doctor was badly used up—so evident, he could not conceal the fact himself. Strong hopes are entertained that he will be a Buchanan man before the election.

☞ We see that the Know Nothings have issued a call for a mass meeting to be held on the battle ground of Guilford C. H. Apart from the desecration of the spot, where foreigners and Catholics fought for liberty, the affair is rendered somewhat ridiculous by the committee of arrangements inviting all persons attending to come provided with provisions for two days. K. N's are willing to *work* the masses, but they decline to *feed* them. The invitation says, "Come one—come all, whatever your politics may be." That is, provided you bring "two days provisions."

The Canvass in Wake.

We were present at the discussion at Auburn, on Saturday last, between the candidates for the Legislature and for Sheriff. Mr. Lewis led off in one of the ablest and most conclusive speeches to which we have listened for many a day; and he was followed by Mr. Rogers, who, at much length labored, but in vain, to excuse himself for his anti-Nebraska vote. Mr. Bledsoe next addressed the people, and then Col. Rand and Maj. Wilder. They all spoke briefly, owing to the lateness of the hour. We understand Maj. Wilder delivered a very able speech the day before at Banks', which told upon the assemblage; and we hear that Mr. Bledsoe is winning golden opinions by his efforts on the stump and by his fearless and manly bearing. Col. Rand is an old campaigner, and is therefore well known to the people. He seldom speaks at much length, but he never fails to interest and instruct by his sound common sense and his acquaintance with public affairs.

It seems to be the general impression that Mr. Rogers will be badly beaten. Judging from the tone of the assemblage at Auburn, and by what we hear from other parts of the County, he will fall considerably behind his former votes in the County.—The people of Wake will never endorse his vote in Congress against the Kansas-Nebraska act. They could not do so, and at the same time be true to their own interests and rights under a common Constitution.

Mr. Sheriff High is acquitting himself very handsomely on the stump, and the general impression is that he will be re-elected.

K. N. Rowdyism.

Another of the legitimate fruits of Know Nothingism was recently exhibited in Washington city. Some disturbances arose at a Know Nothing mass meeting, which the Mayor and police attempted to quell, and in the effort were attacked and beaten by the Know Nothings with stones, clubs and slung shot. The Mayor was severely bruised, and every police officer was more or less hurt. This is all very natural, and just what may be expected wherever Know Nothings congregate. A party that makes its leading feature a war on classes, will seek all opportunities to prosecute that war. So far riots, conflagration and bloodshed have followed in the track of Know Nothingism just as naturally as *effect* follows *cause* in any other matter. Since Know Nothingism sprang into existence scarcely an election has passed in any city without riots, murder and conflagrations. The National Intelligencer, in its account of the affair says:

"The disorder and violence then became very great, and the efforts of the police were redoubled; but, so far as we learn, such was the overwhelming force and the preparedness of the crowd with stones and slung shots that scarcely an officer was allowed to effect an arrest, so instantly were their efforts stopped by the application of stunning blows to their skulls. In this excited way the mass continued westwardly till they arrived at about the Kirkwood House, when a rush was made for the person of the Mayor, which he happily evaded; and by the praiseworthy exertions of several persons, and especially of Thos. C. Dunn, Esq., and Mr. James Birch, late captain of the auxiliary guard, was enabled to take shelter in the Kirkwood. Passing through the building, he left by the side-door on 12th street, and continued his way home.

In the course of the turmoil between 10th and 11th streets a pistol was discharged at him which was happily prevented from taking effect by the throwing up of the arm of the party when about to fire. The attempt to arrest this party was frustrated by the ubiquitous slung-shot on the head of the arresting officer.

Further riotous demonstrations were made all along the avenue, and especially at about the corner of 14th street, where there was a great throwing of stones and bricks, and where the slogans were "First Ward" and "Second Ward." As the Georgetown division of the crowd passed the Mayor's residence his door was saluted with heavy stones."

K. Nism Repudiated,

Mr. Wm. M. Burwell, formerly editor of the K. N. Organ, at Washington City, has withdrawn from the dark order and declared his intention to support Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Burwell was the author of the famous 12th section, and was honored and caressed in every way by his party; but duty and patriotism have compelled him to withdraw from it. In his address he says:

"Those who have regarded the pending question too important to be left in doubt have been informed that the nominee is "platform enough," and that his past official acts afford a sufficient assurance of his future. Taking his signature of the compromise of 1850, as the most prominent of these acts, we encounter insurmountable difficulties of construction. The friends of the Kansas act contend that it is a legitimate deduction from the compromise of 1850, but thousands who advocated that compromise assert that the Kansas act is a flagrant violation of that measure. If the inference that the Kansas act resulted from the compromise is inevitable, there could be no controversy upon the subject. But there is a radical difference upon this subject; therefore the position of the American nominee upon this question is doubtful, and those who are disposed to support him may, without impugning his integrity, ask his construction upon the consistency of the Kansas act with the compromise of 1850, and whether it is his purpose to maintain or repeal it. Until some such declaration shall be made, the Americans of the South are wholly without assurance against the continued agitation of a dangerous question, or of having rights, deemed by them invaluable, surrendered by the act of their own representatives."

Such are Mr. Burwell's views of the man who Southern K. N's tell us "is platform enough."—When a party comes so low down as to take a *man* in the place of *principle*, it is time for all patriots to desert it. Mr. Burwell further says:

"With my opinions, neutrality would be, at this important crisis, little better than treason. I shall, therefore, vote for the Democratic candidates at the ensuing Presidential election, because that is the only party committed to assert the rights of the South, and because the opinions avowed by that party upon the subject of slavery represent my own."

He concludes as follows:

"Let us then so conduct this campaign as to cast our votes for some undoubted representative of our rights. Let us in the event the union of the South for the safety of the South, become necessary, have as few animosities to reconcile as possible, and if we cannot secure the election of our friends, let us at least preserve ourselves from the reproach of having caused the triumph of our enemies."

STOCKTON AND FILLMORE.—The Philadelphia American Banner says: "Com. Stockton will, in all probability, retire from the position he now occupies immediately after he returns home. It will be remembered that he accepted the nomination, *reserving* the privilege to decline in favor of Mr. Fillmore, whenever that gentleman should meet his views as an *American* candidate. This Mr. Fillmore has done, and the National Camp having endorsed his Americanism, we are satisfied that Com. Stockton will, as a member of the United Sons of America, give Mr. Fillmore his cordial support."

Mr. Fillmore has, then, met Com. Stockton's "views,"—that is, endorsed the platform of the abolition faction that nominated Stockton and Rayner. This is consoling to Southern K. N's. Here is one clause of the platform Mr. Fillmore has endorsed in order to meet the Commodore's "views:"

"*Resolved*, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, perpetrated for the purpose of continuing in power the present administration and its supporters, was uncalled for by the people, North or South; that it is a breach of the national faith and a violation of the national honor, and was designed to array one section of the country against the other; *that it is an aggression upon freemen and free territory*, and that it cannot and will not be recognized as having valid authority; *but that notwithstanding the abrogation by law of that Compromise, it* MUST *and* SHALL *be forever considered as subsisting, and the territory consecrated by it to free labor* MUST *and* SHALL *forever so remain.*"

But what is that "National Camp?" As all "secresy is abolished," we hope to be enlightened. Is it the National Council stewed down to a "Camp," to govern Know Nothings in all things, "social and political?" Can either of the *seventeen* editors of the Signal tell us? And then there is another grandiloquent new name, "The United Sons of America." Heavens and little fishes! what next? How long before this name, like all its predecessors, gets dirty? "United Sons of America!"—let us all "prepare to pucker."

Gov. Bragg.

Gov. Bragg arrived here on Sunday evening last, from Charlotte, and left on Monday morning to meet Mr. Gilmer at Mocksville, Davie, on yesterday, Tuesday. He was in excellent health and spirits.

We learn that Mr. Gilmer has made another list of appointments, commencing at Mocksville and ending at Jefferson, Ashe, on the day of the election. Gov. Bragg, we are authorized to state, will be with him at all these appointments. There are many other places which he would like to visit; but the course of his competitor in making all the appointments to suit himself, prevents him from doing so. Under these circumstances, his friends, at the various points to which he has been invited, and where he would be gratified to go and address the people, must take the will for the deed, and work the harder for themselves and for him. He is with them in spirit, and is doing battle nobly and manfully in the good cause wherever he goes. Well may the Democracy be proud of such a candidate. *He is doing his whole duty,—let every Democrat in the State do the same,* from this time up to the day of the election, and *on* that day. Go to the election ground early in the day, and remain there until the polls are closed, doing your best for the cause. Hundreds of votes may be secured in this way, both for the Legislature and for Governor. Let us not presume too much upon our strength. Our opponents are active and wily, and will leave no means untried to defeat us. TURN OUT!—TURN OUT AND WORK, and let us settle the contest in November by an overwhelming majority in August.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above company was held at Newbern on the 17th inst. Messrs. Whitford, Moore, Green and Best were elected directors on the part of the stockholders; and Mr. Whitford was re-elected President. The affairs of the company seem to be in good condition, and the work is rapidly progressing. The directors on the part of the State are Messrs. Ramsey, Oglesby, Jerkins, Stevenson, Latham, Wooten, Desmond and Chapman. Council Wooten, Esq., represented the State in the meeting. The Newbern Union says: "We do not believe that there is a Road in the State, that can boast of more competent officers than that of the A. & N. C. Railroad. We hope soon to be able to take a trip to the mountains and back, and travel all the way by *steam*—in the cars we mean."

Good News from the West.

The last Asheville News brings the most cheering intelligence from the Western part of the State. It says:

"We have a private letter from a gentleman of reliability, in Haywood, which assures us that Gov. Bragg will carry that county by a majority of between one and two hundred votes. This agrees with all our information from Haywood, Two years ago Dockery carried the county by *five* votes.

Dockery carried this county by 213. If Bragg does not beat Gilmer, we will confess that we are a poor hand to read the signs of the times. It is our sincere conviction that Bragg will beat Gilmer in every county West of the Ridge. The trumped up accounts sent forth to influence other sections of the State, are all gammon, and are only laughed at here, where the people know their utter falsity. We have been very much amused at some of the fabrications in regard to the vote of the West. They are intended for foreign consumption altogether, and the 7th of August will let the wind out of these Munchausen epistles."

What an appeal is this to the strong Democratic counties of the centre and East. If Haywood and Buncombe give majorities for Bragg, what ought other counties not to do? Brother Democrats!—look well to your laurels. Our friends in the West will throw you in the shade, if you should fail to put forth all your strength.

THE INFAMOUS TRAITOR, FREMONT.—The New York Tribune, Times, and other infidel and abolition sheets are hunting up and publishing extracts from Southern papers, and among them from the Charleston Mercury, in praise of John C. Fremont. These articles were penned when Fremont was apparently honest and true to the soil that gave him birth. The New York Day Book, noticing this in these papers, says—

"And now, for the sake of a Presidential nomination, this same Col. Fremont joins hands with the declared enemies of these same generous South-Carolinians, and becomes the leader of a party that would not only rob them of their property, but would open the flood gates of civil war, stir up a servile insurrection, and commit these ladies to the merciless rage and passion of a brutalized negro mob! [The ladies of Charleston, some time since, presented him with a sword-belt.] Benedict Arnold simply betrayed his country; Col. Fremont would give over his Southern sisters to the ravisher for the sake of being President."

We regard Fremont and his supporters as the deadly enemies of every man, woman, and child in the Southern States. We would expect more generosity and justice at the hands of the people of England and France than we would from them. The triumph of such men would be the death-knell of the Union and the beginning of civil war.

Steady, Democrats!

The Know Nothing leaders are beginning to brag, and are claiming, here and there, that Mr. Gilmer will be elected. They are also boasting that Mr. Fillmore's prospects are brightening.

This is all for effect. Let us continue to march forward in unbroken columns, regardless of the tactics of the opposition. A glorious victory is before us, and will certainly be achieved, if we all do our duty.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.—The Hon. Edward Stanly, recently from California, has been in this City for several days past, and has been warmly greeted by many of his old friends. Mr. Stanly is looking remarkably well. Immediately on his arrival in California, he took a high stand at the bar there; and, we learn, was so fortunate during his brief residence, as to realize from his practice a handsome competency. We hear that he thinks of purchasing the residence of his father in Newbern, the lamented John Stanly, and of taking up his permanent abode in North-Carolina. We trust this rumor may prove true.

MR. JORDAN'S PROSPECTS.—An intelligent friend in Perquimans writes thus encouragingly to the Democratic Pioneer of the prospects of electing Mr. Jordan to the Senate: "I tell you that Jordan is carrying everything before him in this county; and at Newby's Bridge he demolished Pool and drove him discomfitted from the field." Success to Jordan, say we.

VIRGINIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Attention is called to the advertisement of this College, in our paper to-day. Here is a Southern institution, which offers, near at hand, all those facilities for medical instruction, which so many of our young seek at the North. Let us patronize our own institutions.

☞ Mr. Louis Thurman, of Richmond, Ky., has taken the Fourth degree of Know Nothingism. He writes: This is to notify all whom it may concern that I have taken the Fourth degree in Know Nothingism, and intend from now, henceforward and forever, to vote as I please.

Hon. Mr. Edmunston of Virginia met Hon. Mr. Matteson of New York in the lobby of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and informed him that he was "a rascal, a corrupt dog, unworthy the association of gentlemen, and whom he had always despised."

Matteson took it like a black Republican, and sneaked off.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 26, 1856.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses of Congress, agreeing to an adjournment on the 18th of August next; so the country, in about three weeks more, will be relieved of this "Hiss" Congress until after the Presidential election.—Let the country rejoice that the heat of the weather and the necessity of attending to the campaign at home have induced a majority to consent to separate, and thus afford it a brief opportunity to recover from the excitements of this session.

The resolution to adjourn was objected to by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, unless a proposition of his own was added, that on or before the day fixed for the adjournment, an act shall have passed both branches of Congress and been approved by the President for the settlement of the troubles in Kansas, containing a provision re-establishing in that Territory in terms or substance, the restriction against slavery embraced in the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Dunn's proposition was not in order, and could not therefore be entertained, but it afforded him an opportunity to present his views to the House, which are embodied in this amendment. Mr. Dunn is at the head of the Fillmore Electoral ticket in the State of Indiana, and this manifesto makes known the manner and the grounds upon which the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency is to be sustained in the North West. Mr. Fillmore has denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the most decided terms—the next and natural step is to demand its restoration. Mr. Dunn has taken that step, and other adherents, even at the South, may soon follow his lead. The re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise now is nothing less than the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

The time of the Senate has been occupied in considering and passing various bills for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors. The strict construction minority is too weak to defeat the bills, but they have exposed the manner in which these bills have been brought before the Senate and urged to a passage. The Committee on Commerce seem to have agreed to appropriate three millions of dollars to this purpose, and have distributed this sum among perhaps a hundred harbors. In some of these no surveys have ever been made or estimates submitted; yet every proposition submitted to the Committee received a favorable report. A very large proportion of the money is for the benefit of the five States which the five members of the Committee represent who favor this class of appropriations. A batch of vetoes may be expected in a week or two; there will be a fierce struggle in the Senate to secure a two-thirds vote in their favor.

Senator Butler has introduced into the Senate a bill to increase the pay of members of Congress and reduce the allowance for mileage. It is universally admitted that the pay of members of Congress is too small to meet the expenses to which they are subjected here, yet there is a disinclination to go before the country and defend an increase. Judge Butler proposes a salary of three thousand dollars instead of the present per diem, and a reduction of mileage one-half. The pay of a member of Congress is barely sufficient to meet the expenses of a single man here and pay for his documents; and if the interruption and loss of business at home is taken into account, the Representative is generally the sufferer in serving his country.

Two more of the privileged questions before the House have been decided during the week; Chapman has been confirmed in his seat as delegate from Nebraska, and that from New Mexico given to Otero, the contestant. The Kansas case is to be called up on Wednesday next. It is believed that Whitfield will be deprived of the seat, but it cannot be given to Reeder. The majority in that case cannot order a new election without recognizing the present laws in Kansas or passing a law for that specific purpose. The Kansas case has been postponed for the report of the special commission, yet it is said there is not a particle of evidence in the report, relating to the contested election. Your correspondent has not read the document and therefore cannot speak positively as to the truth of this. The report is a volume between four and five inches in thickness, containing 1188 pages; who could be expected to wade through such a mass of abolition documents? It is an extraordinary production and is designed to elect Fremont to the Presidential chair. It may be set down as a failure.

The black Republicans seem inclined to carry out the threat of defeating the appropriation bills and thus bringing the government to a halt, unless the Missouri Compromise is restored or the laws of Kansas declared null and void. On Thursday an amendment to this effect was added to the Army Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 72 to 57. In the House, it has not yet been brought to a vote, but it is the general belief that the amendment will be adopted. The Senate will strike it out, and then the real struggle will commence, whether the House shall insist upon the annulling clause or the bill be lost entirely. The army having been used to restore order in Kansas and to put down the treasonable movements of the Abolitionists, the black Republicans will defeat the Army bill if they can, unless this amendment be adopted. The remainder of the session will be full of excitement and interest. To stop the supplies is to commence a revolution—a revolution that must, however, react upon the participators and soon bring upon them the denunciations of the country. The defeat of the appropriation bills would bring upon the country a financial revulsion, commencing at the centres of trade and manufactures, and extending to the remotest corner of the Republic. The only good to come out of it would be the total destruction of the black Republican party.

To enable members of Congress to debate fully the political questions before the country, evening sessions have been held for several nights this week. Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., Mr. Branch, your immediate representative, and Mr. Jewett, of Kentucky, have delivered able speeches on the Democratic side of the topics of the day. Mr. Branch's speech is spoken of in terms of high commendation, and should receive an extensive circulation. Last night a colloquy arose between Mr. Reade and Mr. Barksdale upon Know Nothingism and kindred matters, in which the North Carolina Know Nothing came off second best, as usual. He attributed Mr. Banks' election to the Speakership of the House to the two facts that he had once co operated with the Democratic party, and that seventeen of the black Republicans who helped to elect him were of Democratic antecedents. Mr. Barksdale triumphantly replied that he owed his election to his being "an American," openly avowed upon the floor of the House, nearly all those who voted for him being members of that order. Mr. Reade could make no rejoinder. A question was also addressed him as to the Missouri Compromise, but Mr. Reade did not seem disposed to fully endorse the position taken by Mr. Rayner.

The near approach of the election in North Carolina is directing attention to the Democracy of your State, and it is confidently anticipated that they will give a good report of themselves on Thursday week next. Roll up for Bragg a majority of ten thousand, and thus crush Know Nothingism at a blow. Missouri and Iowa vote on the Monday previous; the prospect is good for a favorable result, and a triumph for the Democracy.

MECKLENBURG.

LETTER OF HON. R. M. SAUNDERS.—In obedience to a promise in our last, we present to-day the powerful and conclusive letter of Judge Saunders, and bespeak for it the calm and attentive perusal of every man in North Carolina. This campaign has not yet produced an abler or more efficient defence of Mr. Buchanan, and it proceeds, too, from one who knows him well, and in whom North Carolina has the most implicit confidence. The writer of this letter is acknowledged to be one of the strongest men, both in mental endowments and in well-merited popularity, in the State; and we would suggest to our friends the propriety of circulating it as extensively as possible amongst their neighbors and acquaintances. It will tell powerfully upon the canvass in North Carolina. The Know Nothing press have cause to *groan* and *grunt*, as we have no doubt they will do, over the publication of this letter.

Warrenton News.

FORSYTH COUNTY BUCHANAN CLUB.—A spirited meeting of the Club was held on Saturday last. In the absence of the President, Col. Henry Shouse was called to preside. Speeches were made by A. C. Brietz, F. E. Boner, John Masten, Esq., and Col. A. J. Stafford. The best spirit prevailed. A resolution was passed in favor of a mass meeting of the Democracy at Winston on the 5th August next, and a committee was appointed to invite prominent speakers to address the people. The call for this meeting will be found in another column. We hope it will be cordially responded to by the Democracy of the sixth Congressional District. It is expected that Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, and other distinguished speakers, will be present. Let all who feel at interest in the welfare of our country, come up to the meeting on the fifth.

Winston Sentinel.

Late From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Advices from Kansas state that Col. Lane had crossed the Missouri into Kassas on Monday with 600 men, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, revolvers and bowie-knives. Lane returned and reported, saying be would force his way up the Missouri with another regiment.

Gen. Harney, Col. Baker and Capt. Pleasanton had arrived at Leavenworth. They report that a party of Cheyennes had attacked the guard-house at Fort Kearney, and rescued the Indian prisoners confined there, with a loss of only three killed. They then made good their retreat.

Col. Fauntleroy, arrived from New Mexico, states that the Indians in the northern part of that Territory were all quiet.

Arrest of Burlingame.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Mass., was this morning arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5000, not to fight a duel in the District of Columbia, nor to leave it for that purpose. He gave Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, as security.

COMING OUT!—We have a letter from Henderson County, giving us the names of *thirteen* members of the Know-Nothing order, who have all come out within a few days. Several of the *leaders* of the order in Haywood are out, and one of them, a very popular and talented man, is going to take the stump for the Democratic candidates. Push on the column, the people are at work, and Know Nothingism is a dead cock in the pit. [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, July 26, 1856.

FLOUR—Since our last there have been a few arrivals of good flour, but not a supply for the wants of our market. We quote S. F. from old wheat $7; Extra $8; Family $8½ @ $8¾; from new wheat, S F $7¼ to $7½; Extra $8¼ to $8¾; Family $9¼.

BACON scarce and very high. We quote hog round, 14 to 14½c; hams, 15½ to 16c; Western sides very scarce, 14 @ 14½c; shoulders, 13 to 13½c; Lard, 16c.

GROCERIES of every kind are unusually high and scarce and transactions very limited. "C" sugar, 13c; Crushed, 14c; Pulver, 14c; N O, 9½ @ 9¾. Coffee, Rio, 11½ @ 12½c; Lag, 12½ to 13½c; Java, 16 and 16½.

NAVAL STORES—Sp't's Turp 38@40c; Common Rosin $1 37 @ $1 50; better grades $3 @ $4½.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 26, 1856.

Principal sales of BACON at 13½ cents. CORN no change. COTTON in good demand for manufacturing purposes at 11 to 11⅝. Sales of FLOUR from $6 to $7 per barrel.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 30 cts. per gallon. RAW do no change.

Carolinian.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 24, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday afternoon of 220 bbls. at $2 75 for virgin, $2 40 for yellow dip, and $1 35 for hard, per 280 lbs. No sales to-day.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—There is some activity in the market, and the price has advanced 1 cent. Sales yesterday of 713 bbls at 34 cents, and 250 do. at 34½ cents; and this morning 300 do. at 35 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Sale yesterday of 350 bbls. Common at $1 12½ for mixed sizes; and this morning 168 do. No, 1 at $3 75 a $4 per bbl., as in quality.

Nothing done in other articles.

Journal.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

PARADE AT YOUR ARMORY IN SUMMER Uniform at 3½ o'clock, P. M., on Friday 1st August.

By order Lieut. Commanding,
W. E. ALLEY, O. S.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE COMMANDED TO MEET AT THE COURT HOUSE on FRIDAY evening, the 1st inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as very important business will be transacted.

By order of the Captain,
J. C. S. LUMSDEN, O. S.

Medical College of Virginia.

THIRD SESSION 1856-'57.

THE THIRD ANNUAL "COURSE OF LECTURES" will commence on Monday, Oct. 13th, 1856, at the College Building, corner of Marshall and College streets, Richmond, and terminate on the 15th March, 1857, being a session of more than five months.

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, by Charles Bell Gibson, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by David H. Tucker, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Martin P. Scott, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by B. R. Wellford, M. D.
Anatomy, by Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by Levin S. Joynes, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by James H. Conway, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, by Theo P. Mayo, M. D.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities and at a very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms-house. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for Clinical instruction.

Many Surgical Operations are performed in the presence of the class, and the Students being daily admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar, not only with the symptoms and diagnosis of disease, but with its daily progress and treatment.

Amount of Fees for Lectures,	$105 00
Matriculation Fee,	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduating Fee,	25 00

The price of Board, including Fuel, Lights and Servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week. The Catalogues, containing fuller information concerning the institution, will be forwarded to those who apply for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 24, 1856. 1144—w8w.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Episcopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.
Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1856.—Jesse R. Wilkinson *et al*, vs. Susan Jennings.—Petition for partition of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Susan Jennings, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her. On motion, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard once a week for six weeks, notifying the said Susan Jennings to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Washington, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the matter will be heard *ex parte* and decree taken *pro confesso* as to her.

Witness, Benjamin Runyon, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1856.

B. RUNYON, C. & M. E.
July 23, 1856. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1144—w6w.

NOTICE.—ON THE 18TH OF AUGUST NEXT, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises of B. K. S. Jones, at the Old Mill Stand, 11 miles South West of Raleigh, near the road leading to Holly Springs, upwards of 400,000 feet of pine LUMBER, embracing rough-edge inch-board-flooring, weather-boarding, and in short, all kinds of Lumber.

☞ The terms of the sale will be four months' credit with interest from date, purchasers giving bonds and approved security; or a deduction of the interest in case of Cash paid.

G. W. ATKINSON.
July 28, 1856. 72—3t.

GLENN'S VERBENA AND MUSK WATERS. The most popular and refreshing Toilet articles for warm weather. Also Bay Rum, Cologne Extracts, Hair washes, Soaps, Pomatums Brushes, Combs, &c, &c, in great variety at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

Turnip Seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, LARGE GLOBE, English Norfolk, and Ruta Baga, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.
Raleigh, July 28, 1856. 72—

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca, Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.—THE SUBSCRIBER has determined to open a school in the village of Williamsborough for the purpose of *Christian Education*. The first session will begin (D. V.) on Tuesday, the fifteenth of July. The situation is proverbially healthy and the community moral and intelligent. All students will be under the supervision of the Rector of the Parish, both in and out of the school room. The subscriber will endeavor to perform faithfully the duties he has assumed. Board can be obtained in the village for $10 per month, [illegible] Tuition from $10 to [illegible] pursued. All that are unable to pay will be [illegible] Any inquiries addressed to [illegible] Williamsboro', will be speedily answered.
[illegible]
Reference, Rt. Rev. The Bishop of [illegible]

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress.

[Public No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION for the relief of the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Companies.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to correct the error in the bid of R. R. Cuyler, for the president of the Southwestern and Muskogee Railroad Companies, on mail route six thousand three hundred and three; and that he be required to allow them fifteen thousand three hundred dollars per annum for the double daily service from the commencement of their service to the expiration of the contract, or so long as the New York and New Orleans mail may continue to be transported over said route.

Approved May 9, 1856.

[Public 14.]

AN ACT creating Columbus, in Kentucky, a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Columbus in the State of Kentucky be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery, within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be a surveyor of customs appointed for the said port, who shall perform the duties, and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez to be secured and paid at those places," Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish said port of delivery whenever in his judgment the public interest shall no longer require a port of delivery at that place.

Approved May 9, 1856.

[Public 15.]

AN ACT to surrender to the State of Illinois the Cumberland road in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Illinois, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the stone, timber, and other materials belonging to the United States, and procured for the purpose of being used in the construction of the same, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States, as connected with said road, in said State, be, and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Illinois.

Approved May 9, 1856.

[Public 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for enlarging the custom-house, post office and court-house, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the building provided by law to be constructed at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, for a custom-house, post office, and court-house, to be increased in length over the plan heretofore adopted for that purpose, not to exceed twenty-five feet, and to modify and enlarge said plan so as to adopt the same to such increased length, if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the public convenience shall require such modification: Provided, That such extension and modification can be accomplished at an expense not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent. on the said last-mentioned sum for superintendence and contingencies; which sums, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: And provided further, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said so extended building at a cost within the sums heretofore and hereby appropriated therefor.

Approved May 9, 1856.

[Public 16.]

AN ACT to amend the act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where a certificate or warrant for bounty land for any less quantity than one hundred and sixty acres, shall have been issued to any officer or soldier, or to the widow or minor child or children of any officer or soldier, under, existing laws, the evidence upon which such certificate or warrant was issued shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in the application of himself, or of his widow or minor child or children, for a certificate or warrant for so much land as may be required to make up the full sum of one hundred and sixty acres, on proof of the identity of such officer or soldier, or in case of his death, of the marriage and identity of his widow, or in case of his death, of the identity of his minor child or children: Provided, nevertheless, That if upon a review of such evidence the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the former certificate or warrant was properly granted, he may require additional evidence, as well of the term as of the fact of service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a pension has been granted to any officer or soldier, the evidence upon which such pension was granted shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in his application for bounty land under existing laws; and upon proof of his identity as such pensioner, a certificate or warrant may be issued to him for the quantity of land to which he shall be entitled; and in case of the death of such pensioned officer or soldier, his widow shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land to which her husband would have been entitled, if living, upon proof that she is such widow, and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, leaving a minor child or children and no widow, or where the widow may have deceased before the issuing of any certificate or warrant, such minor child or children shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land as the father would have been entitled to receive if living, upon proof of the decease of father and mother: Provided, nevertheless, That if, a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the pension was properly granted, he may require additional evidence as well of the term as of the fact of service.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted That so much of the third section of the "act in addition to certain acts granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March third eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as requires the party claiming a certificate or warrant, under the provisions of said act, to establish his or her right thereto, by record evidence of the service for which such certificate or warrant has been or may be claimed, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and parol evidence, where no record evidence exists, may be admitted to prove the service performed, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act above mentioned, approved the third day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be construed as embracing officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, and the widows and minor children of all such officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said act shall extend to all persons who have served as volunteers with the armed forces of the United States, subject to military orders, for the space of fourteen days, in any of the wars specified in the first section of the said act, whether such persons were or were not mustered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the widows and minor children of all such persons as are specified in the last preceding section of this act, and are now dead, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the widows and minor children of the beneficiaries named in the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That when any company, battalion, or regiment, in any organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion, or regiment, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion or regiment was organized to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States, and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service, Provided That such march was in obedience to the command or direction of the President of the United States, or some general officer of the United States, commanding an army or department, or the chief executive officer of the State or Territory by which such company battalion or regiment was called into service.

Approved April 30, 1856.

[Public No. 10.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for enlarging the custom-house, post office, and court-house at Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the building now in process of construction at Milwaukie, for a custom-house, post office, court-rooms &c., not exceeding twenty-five feet, in length, and erect proper vaults therein, if, in his discretion, the public interest requires the same: Provided, That such extension can be completed at an expense not exceeding thirty-three thousand dollars, including the ten per cent. for contingencies, which sum or as much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money remaining in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; And provided further, That no money shall be paid under this joint resolution until the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract for the completion of said building as extended at a cost within the sum heretofore and hereby appropriated.

Approved May 15, 1856.

[Public 24.]

AN ACT granting public lands, in alternate sections, to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from [illegible] river, at, or [illegible] ing, to Gadsden, on the Coosa river; from Gadsden to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee line of railroads, through Chattooga, Wills and Lookout valleys; and from Elyton to the Tennessee river at, or near Beard's bluff, Alabama, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent, or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Alabama, for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for and on account of each of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: That quantity of lands, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if any of said roads is not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That a grant of land shall be made to said State to aid in the construction of the following roads in said State, to wit: the Memphis and Charleston railroad, extending from Memphis on the Mississippi river, in Tennessee, to Stevenson, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, in Alabama; the Girard and Mobile railroad, from Girard to Mobile, Alabama; the Northeast and Southwestern railroad, from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction to the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with a view to connect with said Mobile and Ohio railroad; the Coosa and Alabama railroad from Selma to Gadsden; the Central railroad from Montgomery to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee State line in the direction to Nashville, Tennessee; and that alternate sections of the public lands to the same extent and in the same manner, and upon the same limitations and restrictions in every respect, shall be, and is hereby made to aid in the construction of the roads in said State mentioned in this act:—Provided, That the lands hereby granted to said State for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the northeast to the southwestern portion of said State, lying Northwest of Elyton, shall be assigned to such road as may be designated by the legislature of said State.

Approved June 3, 1856.

[Public 25.]

AN ACT making a grant of lands to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby granted to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line, in the State of Louisiana, west of the town of Greenwood, via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, to a point on the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg and from New Orleans by Opelousas, to the State line of Texas; and from New Orleans to the State line, in the direction to Jackson, Mississippi; every alternate sections of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said roads is definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States, nearest to the tier sections above specified, so much in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Louisiana for the use and purpose aforesaid; Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of said roads and selected for and on account of said roads; Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of said roads, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections, and parts of sections, of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State, shall be disposed of only in manner following; that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of said roads are completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be so sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed, and if said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct; Provided, That, until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same

Approved June 3, 1856.

NOTICE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WILL ATTEND AT the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, and Saturday, the 18th and 19th of July, 1856, the one for the purpose of taking the Tax List in Raleigh Districts Nos. 1 and 2, for the year 1856, and the other for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due in the said Districts for the year 1855.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, J. P.
GEO. W. NORWOOD, Collector.

Raleigh, July 4, 1856. 66—swid.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, about two or three months ago, a negro boy named PRESLEY, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches in height, of a very bright complexion, light hair, having very much the appearance of an Irish boy, and would be readily taken for one. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending him. Address,

WM. HENDRICK,
Palmer's Springs,
Mecklenburg County, Va.

July 14, 1856. 1133—w4w.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-screw, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c. &c. There are two fine cisterns and 2 never failing ponds. The neighborhood one of the best in the State,—churches and schools convenient. Address me at [illegible]

[illegible] A. S. HENRY.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendent to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 63—sw3m

☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Depot of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitor and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.

$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots.

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*

June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 2, 1856. 61—sw2m

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by daylight, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " " Salem,		10 50
" White Sulphur Springs " Bonsack's,		11 00
" " " " Salem,		11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag't S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

Nature's own Remedy for Chronic Diseases!

THIS WATERING PLACE IS NOW OPEN FOR the reception of visitors. The supply of mineral water is most abundant, and there are eight douche and plunge baths of various temperatures from 92 to 106 Farhenheit.

As a remedy in many chronic diseases these waters are excelled by nothing ever known to the human race. In Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Diseases, Diarrhoea, Visceral obstruction, Glandular enlargements, old injuries to the muscles and joints, Paralysis, diseases peculiar to females, Neuralgia, &c., they possess remedial and curative powers of the highest order. In that state of the body termed *Cachectic*, the consequence of derangement in the stomach, liver and spleen, among the residents of marshy countries, and distinguished by a pale or sallow complexion, puffy skin, swelled extremities, languor or disinclination to motion of any kind, these baths often act like a charm. Many severe cases of the diseases enumerated above, which had resisted the most skillful medical treatment, and in which other mineral waters of high repute had been used in vain, have been entirely cured here. Of the vast number now suffering with those maladies, there are comparatively few who would not be perfectly restored or greatly relieved by the use of these waters. This place is 198 miles from Richmond, Va., on the direct route from that city to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, from which it is distant only 36 miles. Early in July the Central Railroad will be in operation to Milboro', after which there will be only twenty miles Stage travel between the Hot Springs and the principal northern and southern cities, and the traveller from Baltimore, Washington or Richmond, leaving those cities in the morning, will be brought the first night to the Warm Springs, and to this place to breakfast the next morning—*thus making the whole journey in 24 hours almost entirely by daylight.*

These Springs are situated in a valley in an elevated mountain region. The scenery around is wild, romantic and beautiful, and the climate in summer delightful, salubrious and invigorating. The Hotel accommodations are good and comfortable, and a fine band of music will be in attendance throughout the season.

To those who may desire further information, and who will furnish me with their address, I will mail a pamphlet containing an account of the Springs, with cases of cure, &c.

S. GOODE, for the Proprietor.

Hot Springs, Va., June 20, 1856. 62—sw1m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order, and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. [illegible], Adm'r.

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbitts superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, WM. D. HAYWOOD, JAMES F. JORDAN, QUINTEN BUSBEE, H. W. HUSTED, WM. H. MCKEE, CHARLES B. ROOT, WM. W. HOLDEN, WM. D. COOKE, R. H. BATTLE, WM. H. JONES, P. F. PESCUD, SEATON GALES.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President. 38—

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$ 3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five copies* for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to 1st of December (6 months) at the following *incredibly cash prices*:

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money. For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

[illegible] & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending July 1, 1856:

Adams, James H
Adams, Seth
Adams, A D
Anderson, Crecy
Ayers, Mrs C A
Allen, Jas P
Andrews, A N
Barnes, Dr G D
Branton, Mrs Ellen A
Bowers, Jno R
Burns, R
Burt, Mary
Berry, William
Boyden, Nathaniel
Browning, S R
Brantly, Dr
Bronwell, Jas G
Bingarman, A J
Brown, W G
Clopton, Dr James A 2
Carper, Geo W 2
Cannaday, W, or Duncan
Cooke, James
Carlton, Nathan
Chase, C T
Conner, C T
Chadwick, S W
Denton, Atlas
Denton, Nick
Durham, Haywood
Day, Reuben
Doonan, Frank
Fry, R M
Fort, Mrs Selina
Fresnly, J L
Fowler, Miss Mary Jane
Ferrell, J T
Gibbs, A N
Goch, Duncan
Glars, Joseph
Graham, Edward
Gordan, Miss Martha
Green, George
Gulley, W H
Hopper, J L
Howell, B N 2
Hood, John C
Herring, D
Hendrick, S
Haily, Thomas L
Holloway, John
Howard, Mrs Margaret
Hill, Andrew G
Herring, Henry H 2
Henderson, James
Hayes, John
Holland, Alsey B
High, Mr Francis
Hinton, Mrs Mary
Harwall, A M
Heath, R R
Halliburton, Robt
Huske, Mrs John
Hayes, Jackson
Johnston, Mrs Rich'd W M 2
Johnson, William 2
Johnson, N 2
Johnson, W M
Jordan, J Parker
Jones, Eliza H 2
Jones, Miss Penny
James, Seth K
Jones, Wm (man of color)
Jones, Richard
Jones, Col E W
Kloss, William
Kirkland, Pass Mid
Knotts, Mary C
Lassiter, John 2
Lassiter & Johnson
Lane, Joseph J
Lane, W W
Moore, Will A 3
McMahon, M 2
Moore, James
Mathews, Israel
Moring, Henry
Mendenhall, Geo C
Mitchell, Eli
Mathews, Mrs Susan A
Mysler, Mr Henry
Mills, Hannah Emily
Mills, Miss Emily
Neely, G W
Nowell, Miss L A F
Nicholas, Henry W
Pettiford, Henry
Pettiford, Wm H
Palmer, Mrs
Ferry, F H
Phis ck, Joseph
Powell, Miss Becca
Phillips, Saml F
Potter, G
Reston, Wm Cashier
Rogers, Wm
Ridout, Frederick
Reavis, J H
Rodgers, S L
Read, Wm (freeman)
Richardson, A C
Rutherford, John
Stallings, J W 2
Stallings, W S
Smith, R W
Smith, Clora
Simms, Benjamin
Scott, Zachariah
Snaton, Wm
Sorrell, Caroline
Solomans, A L M
Shaw, Jno D
Smith, David
Taylor, Alsey J
Terrell, Andrew
Underwood, Rufus
Utley, William
Williams, Marthia
Williams, Duncan
Williams, James Q 3
Warren, Elizabeth
Whitsell, Miss B J
Wellons, Mrs Harriet J
Wyatt, N
Wilson, James
Wilson, Edmond H
Wilkins William R
Williams, Tho s O. 63

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

Raleigh, July 8, 1856. WILLIAM WHITE, P. M.

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE! READ! READ!! READ!!!

20,000 Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States, THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentleman well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.

Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. BECKWITH & CLAYTON. 68—sw.f.

QUENT. BUSBEE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856.

☞ Register copy. 66—tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his residence and tract of land near Louisburg, Franklin county. The residence, not more than ½ of a mile from the Court House, is located on a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine view of the town on one side, and of the plantation on the other. The tract contains about 460 acres, 240 of which is river bottom, which has been dyked and thoroughly drained, over 1000 yards of underdraining having been recently laid. There is a meadow of some twenty acres, from which may be cut annually a large quantity of hay. A plenty of timber to keep up the farm, also an orchard of young fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, &c.

Louisburg is improving rapidly, has a good male and female school, and now in course of erection a large female college, not more than a ½ mile from the premises.

The whole of the above tract will be sold, or if it will suit the purchaser, 190 acres adjoining the corporate limits of town.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

Louisburg, July 5th, 1856. A. G. JONES. 65—sw2m.

☞ **Attention! Everybody.**

THOSE INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or cash, by the 1st day of September, as we have determined to make a change in our business on that day. We hope our friends will not fail to come in by that time.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. BOOKER & COLE. 57—td.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

July 4, 1856. J. M. H.

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call. [illegible]

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate, Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 3d section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State,

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my [L. S.] hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

August 19, 1855. BLAKEMORE & INGRAM. 86—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

August 14, 1855. H. R. NIXON.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. THOMAS RUFFIN. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

January 9, 1856. L. & W. B. WHITFIELD. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by

March 13, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. EDW'D C. FISHER. 41—f.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 28, 1854. 66—tf

RICHMOND IN BY-GONE DAYS; BEING THE Reminiscences of an Old Citizen, Richmond, Va.—Published by Geo. M. West, under the Exchange Hotel.

A more delightful little volume than this we have not read for many moons. No one who peruses it with a knowledge of localities, can fail to render his thanks to the author for the gratification afforded by such lively annals; while the distant reader will find much to interest him in the account, incidentally given, of such stirring events as the burning of the Theatre, and the pleasant social portraitures of half a century ago. The style is uncommonly spirited, though unambitious, and even conversational, and evinces a wide and various reading, joined to a natural humor and bonhommie.

We suppose we have no right to mention the name of the author, who has so modestly kept himself from the public while narrating these agreeable reminiscences; but we believe it is generally known to whom we are indebted for them; and the service will long be kept in honorable remembrance of Richmond. We only can hope that the favorable reception the humble duodecimo has met with will lead to its chronicle other incidents, connected with the city, which are retained by his vigorous and lucid memory. We gladly hail him as our local Froissart and recognize him as fairly entitled to the honors of literary knighthood. Price $1.

For sale by [illegible] H. D. TURNER.